MURDERED MAN'S FEARS OF ASSASSI-NATION-HIS LIFE SEVERAL

TIMES THREATENED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,] Chicago, June 5.-The interest in the Cronin inquest is such that each day when the court m is filled to the limit, a strong guard of police is necessary to keep back the struggling, pushing, sweating mob from the doors. testimony was begun by Patrick Kelly, an officer under Captain Simon O'Donnell. He gave an secount of the arrest of Woodruff for stealing a

"I held a paper in my hand," said Kelly, " and I had just been reading a paragraph like this: What's the matter with Cronin? He's all right. So I said to Woodruff: 'What's the matter with With that he went white, ghastly white, like a dead man. He got weak and staggered a few steps. 'Oh,' I says, 'you needn't get soared about horse-stealing. You won't get killed. I've seen people who had murdered people and then didn't swing for it.' Then he asked me what he was arrested for. I told him for horse-stealing. He says: 'Oh, if that's all, it's all right.' I had to support him, he was so weak. I thought myself that he was putting it all on, playing the fainting act."

P. McGary, a boilermaker, of Lakeview, said : " On numerous occasions Dr. Cronin told me that his life was in danger. In September, 1888, after the Buffalo trial, in which Dr. Cronto had shown nder Sullivan's attitude in certain organizations, Dr. Cronin said to me: 'I believe this man (Mexander Sullivan) will be the instigator of my murder. If I am murdered, he will be responsible." Three weeks before his murder Dr. Cronin again repeated his fears and told me that proofs were in his safe that would connect Sullivan with the deed. On many other occasions he talked about the designs upon his life."

The witness was asked about the Buffalo trial. He said that it was the examination into the affairs of an organization, and of a man accused of appropriating the organization's money to his own use and of sending good men to England to be betrayed into English prisons and to death. He said that the amount of money misappropriated was \$50,-He said that Dr. Cronin, Luke Dillon and John Devoy had preferred the charges against Alexander Sullivan. The society in question had first been known as the U. B., then as the U. S., then as the I. N. B., and latterly it had gone back to its old title, the II. B. This was after the two factions had come together. He said it had never been known as the Y. G., but he had heard it called the Clan-na-Gael. He said he was a member of Company 234

Mr. McGary made a dramatic witness, and told his story with almost oratorical skill. When he denounced Alexander Sullivan there was a distinctly noticeable thrill of excitement and faint

Michael Barry, of No. 248 Illinois-st., a carpener, testified that he was a member of Camp 234 U. B.; that he knew Patrick McGary, and that Dr. Cronin had been a member of the same camp. He had known Dr. Cronin for several years. He

"About two years ago Dr. Cronin told me that letectives were tracking him, that they were looking up every incident of his life since childhood, d that they wanted to find something against him to ruin his character. The doctor said that, if his character could not be destroyed, the enemy would resort to assassination to get him out of the way. I asked him who his enemy was, and he told me it was Alexander Sullivan."

The name of John F. Finerty was for the first rence Morris. It was in answer to a question whether the witness had ever heard any threats made against Dr. Cronin.

"Yes," said Morris, "I heard John F. Finerty say last June: 'Those doctors must be got rid of,' meaning Drs. Cronin and McCahey."

" Have you heard of anybody else threatening

"I have heard that McGeehan said in McCov's Hotel that the doctor was to be shot. Joseph O'Berne told me so. I advised him to go and tell the doctor and put him on his guard. I talked to the doctor about it, and he said: 'I suppose he came here to kill me.' "

"Did he give any reason for supposing so?" "He simply said that he thought he might be used as a tool to carry out the objects of Alexander Sullivan and those who were his enemies who were interested in having him removed."

Joseph O'Berne then took the stand. He had lived in Chicago eleven years. He knew Dr. Ceonin well, and on two or three occasions the doctor had expressed fear that his life was in danger. He added: "The last time I talked with doctor was the Friday before his death. was in his office. The doctor said he was tired of all this wrangling, and had a good mind to stop and let the rascals do their worst. I told him he had gone too far to stop. I asked him if he meant physical violence, and he replied that he did. 1 tried to cheer him up, but he felt low-spirited."

" Do you know McGehan?" " I was introduced to him in Henry Jordan's saloon, in Lake-st. I had a conversation with him there last December. He asked me if I was a friend of Dr. Cronin. I said yes. He replied that Dr. Cronin and Dr. McCahey ought to be killed. He was a little full, and this may have accounted

for his remarks." Alexander Sullivan's financial dealings with the defunct Traders' Bank were detailed in full when

Byron L. Smith, the receiver of the bank, was put on the stand.

"Have you any checks signed by Alexander Sullivan in your possession?" was asked by Coroner Hertz.

"I have." "Please produce them."

Mr. Smith took from his pocket a small bundle of checks and read them. There were five of them altogether, and they amounted to \$90,520. The first one was dated June 1, 1882, and was

for \$30,000. It was paid to the order of Alexler Salkvan, and signed " Alexander Sullivan, agent," and on the back was indorsed by stamp to J. F. Lester & Co. The stamp of the Union National Bank showed that the check had been paid through the Clearing House on June 1. The second check was dated June 6, 1882, and was signed and indorsed in the same manner, and the amount was for \$30,000. The third was collected in cash by Alexander Sullivan himself, and was for \$520. The fourth was for \$25,000, and was paid to Lester & Co. on August 28. The last was for \$5,000, and Lester & Co. received it on September 6, 1882. Of this sum of \$90,520, \$90,000 went to J. F. Lester & C. Mr. Smith read a letter from Edmund B. Randolph, president of the Commenyealth Bank of New-York, dated May 27, 1889, in which it is stated that this bank sent to Windes & Co., of Chicago, May 15, 1882, two checks made by John Monroe & Co., bankers, of New-York, one for \$90,000 and one for \$10,000, both being in payment of a draft of \$100,000. The checks to Windes & Co. were indorsed by "Alex. Sullivan, agent," and were sent from Chicago for collection by the Traders' Bank books Mr. Smith tend the account of Alexander Sullivan, agent, sachez. Prom the Traders' Bank books Mr. Smith tend the account of Alexander Sullivan, agent, shewing that he had deposited to his credit there as May 77, 1882, \$90,520, which was drawn out in the same and on the dates indicated by the discuss. fourth was for \$25,000, and was

CRONIN'S FRIENDS TESTIFY.

be (McGeehan) was in Chicago under orders of the Executive Committee of the I lan-na-Gael, and that Dr. Cronin and Dr. McCahey both ought to die. The witness afterward saw McGeehan with Captain Lawrence Buckley, of the Clan-na-Gael. At a meeting of a North Side camp of the Clan-na-Gael recently, John Moss, a Laxest grocer, had objected to resolutions on the death of Dr. Cronin, saying that the Executive Committee might have evidence that the murdered man was a British spy.

THE FIRE RECORD.

SIXTY BUILDINGS BURNED AT JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 5.-The most extensive fire which has visited Jacksonville for many years broke out this morning in the building on Bridge-st, formerly used for the electric light plant. The fire spread rapidly northward until it had consumed everything in the five blocks bounded by Hawk-st, on the west, Adams on the north, Clay on the cast, and the creek on the south. The buildings were mostly wooden and of inferior character, but many busines firms were located among them. At least sixty buildings were destroyed, the majority being homes of colored people. The loss is difficult to estimate, but will probably reach \$200,000. The insurance

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED IN BILOXI. Biloxi, Miss., June 5 .- Fire broke out this morning with kerosene, and burned flercely, taking in twenty six business houses and dwellings. The total loss is about \$100.000; insurance \$18,000. At one time it looked as though the entire town would burn. The people are much excited because of these and other like incidents and the incendiary, if captured, will be

BOTH ASSOCIATIONS CLAIMING THE TITLE. The claims of two rival associations to the title of The National Cross-Country Association of America" were placed before Justice O'Gorman, in the Superior Special Term, yesterday, in a suit brought by Otto Ruhl, as president of the association of that name, against Frederick A. Ware, "as president of an alleged association" using the name. The complaint sets forth that the organization presided over by the plaintiff was duly organized on April 1, 1887, and that on October 19, 1888, an alleged meeting of the executive committee was held, at which there was no quorum, and at which arrangements were made under which the organization of the defendant was formed. The plaintiff demands a permanent injunction restraining the use of the name by the other organization and \$200 damages. The answer denies that the organization of the plaintiff was duly incorporated, but a motion to dismiss on this ground was denied. Brandt & Robbins, on behalf of the plaintiff, introduced minutes of meetings in support of their claim; and George W. Carr, for the defendants, submitted documentary testimony. The decision was reserved.

GRAND COUNCIL IN INDIAN TERRITORY Purcell, I. T., June 5. - The annual grand council of the five civilized nations and allied tribes met here yesterday. The tribes represented were the Cherokee's toes, Missouris, Poncas, Kiowas, Shawnees and The Chickasaws, upon whose reservation the council is held, refused to send representatives. The first vote for chief of the council resulted in a tie between Boudinot, civilized Cherokee, and Tawacania Jim, a wild Wichita. Boudinot was elected on was made secretary. After the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, the representatives of the wild tribes indulged in big talk until adjournment. The Creeks were severely denounced for selling Okladress, brandishing Ms tomahawk, denounced the Government for attempting to buy up the Indian lands and settling them with whites. He said he had left Nebraska to get out of the white man's encrow-hment, but the white man would not let him rest. A tele-gram was received from the Creeks asking that the council be prolonged until Thursday, to allow their delegates to attend.

NAMING THREE BABIES AFTER THE PRESIDENT. Washington, June 5 (Special).—Zevely & Finley, of this city, attorneys for mail contractors, to-day received the following letter from a client in Ten-Dousee:

of Mrs. President Harrison and oblige. On the night 24, John Shootsman's wife gave birth to a trio of bables, two boys and a girl. I named one of the boys Benjamin and the other Harrison, and the mother wants Mrs. Harrison's name for the girl. The

A BUSY HIGHWAYMAN "IN WISCONSIN. Shawano, Wis., June 5 .- Another robbery has been

committed by a highwayman. He is supposed to county, and who also went through a train on the Milwaukee and Northern Road last week. He ap peared in Bondnell, a town of this county, yester was busy at his desk when the fellow slipped up levelled a revolver and told him to hand over all the money he had, which he did, to the tune of \$100. The robber then left the store, and finding a farmer's team at the door, unhitched it and started off. The owner of the team protested, and the robber shot at him twice and then drove off.

GOVERNMENT RIGHTS IN NAVIGABLE WATER. Baltimore, June 5 .- In the Circuit Court of the United States yesterday the right of the United States to lands at the bottom of the navigable waters in the several States, for a lighthouse site or other pur poses connected with commerce, was decided. Judge Morris decided that under the commercial clause of the Constitution giving the General Government the right to regulate commerce, the United States has the paramount title to the bottom ground of all navi-gable waters in the States, and may take possession of such ground for purposes of commercial protection, development and regulation, without condemnation or

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING WHILE OUT DESVING Charles High, a Newark strawberry pedier, and a companion were driving along the road from Westfield to Cranford, N. J., yesterday morning when they were struck by lightning. Both men were knocked senseless and when they regained conscious ness they found their horse also lying senseless and every particle of the harness torn from his body by the electric current. A big tree close by was shattered to fragments. It is doubtful if the horse will survive. The men are not seriously injured.

POUR VOTES GAINED FOR FLEMING. Charleston, W. Va., June 5 (Special).-The Legis lative Committee on the Gubernatorial contest this morning finished its work on the depositions from Ohio County. Here Goff contested 165 votes, three of which were thrown out, and Judge Fleming contested thirty-five votes, six of which were thrown out. This makes gain of four votes for Fleming.

THE CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, June 5 (Special).-The State Department of Agriculture, in its report of the condition of crops for May, places the condition of the cotton crop at 76 against 86 at the same time last year. Corn stands 81, against 86 last year. The average condition of wheat is 83, against 80 last year. Oats will be almost total failure; present condition 68, against 86 last

DROPPING DEAD FROM APOPLEXY. Newburg, N. Y., June 5 (Special).-Ex-Sherfff Benamin Hanmore dropped dead from apoplexy at his supper table to-night. One of his last acts was to subscribe \$10 to the Johnstown aid fund.

A BIG PRICE FOR A PIER.

Pier No. 27 and the adjoining bulkhead off Park Piace were sold at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday, the price being the highest peid at any public sale of city property since the sale by the Government of the old Post Office site at Liberty and Nassau sts. in 1882 for #650,000. The bidding was spirited, and the property was finally knocked down to Timothy Donovan for \$405,000. Mr. Donovan was said to be a speculator acting in the interest of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the present occupant of the pier. The saic was due to a partition suit between the heirs of the Rhinalander estate.

PART OF THE CHOSS FELL FROM THE SPIRE. The spire of St. Mary's Church, at Grand and Ridge sts., has a wooden top, to which is fastened the heavy cross. About 5 o'clock last evening a piece of the broke off and fell to the sidewalk, where it was smooth to pieces. A policeman had just passed the spot where it fell. Fortunately no one was hurt. The police warned the Building Department. The foremen of Truck warned the Building Department. The foremen of Truck that McGoehan had told him Comman No. 18 stamped the mire and propagated it safe

THE MAYBRICK INQUEST.

KATRINA IS AGAIN VICTORIOUS

AN IDEAL YACHTIRACING DAY-EVERY SAILING QUALITY WELL DISPLAYED-THE TIME.

The second race between the fast seventy-foot sloops Katrina and Shamrock, both candidates for rs in the America's-cup trials, resulted in another bad defeat for J. B. Maxwell's yacht. The Shamrock thus far this season has been beaten three times in match races, once by the Eurgess boat, Titania, over the Larchmont course, and twice by the Cary Smith sloop Katrina over New-York Yacht Club courses. She has one more chance to retrieve her lost glory in the match to-morrow, which will complete the series between herself and the Katrina. Yesterday was an ideal yachting day. When the flagship Electra, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, with the Regatta Committee arrived off Buoy 10, where the start took place, the two racers were already there in fighting trim. The wind was west by south and blowing over twenty knots an hour. The course was "L" shaped, from Buoy 10 nine miles due east to Sandy Hook Light, thence seven miles south-southwest to the stakeboat Luckenbach, anchored off Shrewsbury Rocks, and return over the same course. This made the first leg a run before the wind, the second

yachts thus had an opportunity for display. The preparatory signal for the start was fired at 11:20, and the neighborhood of spar-boy No. 10 was then thick with yachts. A large fleet of oyster-sloops added much to the picturesqueness of the scene. Among the pleasure craft about were the steam-yachts Lagonda, Unknown, Whisper and Talisman, the schooners Grayling, Sachem, Palmer and Intrepld, the cutter Bedouin, and the sloops Marguerite and

with the wind on the port quarter, and the finish a

dead beat to windward. Every sailing quality of the

The starting gun was fired at 11:30, and the Shamutes and a half, the Katrina being nearly two minutes behind. Both yachts broke out their spinnakers and carried big jib-topsails, jib and staysails, gaff-top-sails and mainsails. The Katrina began to gain at once, and at the lightship was exactly the Shamrock's time allowance behind. The turns at the lightship were: Shamrock, 12:30:28; Katrina, 12:32:03. Difference, 00:01:35. The two yachts fetched the stakeboat on a close haul. The Katrina went for the Shamrock's weather-quarter as soon as they left the light and picked her up rapidly, blanketing the Maxwell sloop at 12:49:00. On the reach the Katrina gained another 2 minutes 40 seconds, the times of ounding the stakeboat being: Katrina, 1:14:32; Shamrock, 1 15:37.

On the return to the lightship the Katrina increased her lead another 20 seconds, and then began the beat home. On the beat to windward the Shamcock got close to Neversink shore, and saved herself two tacks. The Katrina, however, pointed better and made short tacks out from shore, thereby going to windward of the Shamrock more and more. eight minutes before Mr. Maxwell's pride, and crossed the line a winner under time-allowance by 8 minutes 32 seconds. The summary of the race is as follows

THE ANSWERS TO LORD DUNRAVEN PURPORT OF THE LETTERS SENT TO THE EARL

BY THE AMERICA'S CUP COMMITTEE. Chairman James D. Smith, of the America's Cup Committee, has made public the letters which were sent by the committee to the Earl of Dunraved and Secretary Richard Grant, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, Under date of May 27, a letter acknowledging the receipt of one in regard to a race for the cup was sent to Mr. Grant. It said that the committee had care. fully considered the communication, and notices that it inferred to a previous letter of the committee as containing a condition in reference to the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron, on behalf of the Earl of Dunraves, not previously alluded to. This condition is presumed by the committee to be the provision that " But with the positive understanding that if the cup is won by the club challenging, it shall be held mother wants Mrs. Harrison's name for the gath, mother and bables are all doing well. This is Republican success. Please inform the President, and ask him if he will veto the names!"

The information desired was sent to Mr. Shootsman and the letter has been transmitted to the President, who is much pleased with the compliment.

cup is won by the full terms of the new deed, dated October 24, 1887." The letter points out that the provision was not a condition imposed by the club upon the acceptance of the challenge under consideration, but was the one upon which the club consideration, but was the one upon which the club consideration. onsented to sail a race under the rules that governed the last three international races. It also points out that Mr. Grant, under date of March 19, made a specific reference to a communication from the club, which he acknowledged understanding that the race must be sailed under the same conditions as the ast race. The letter says the New-York Yacht Club could consent to no arrangement for a contest which would leave any question open concerning the conditions under which the cup should be held if won by the

To the Earl of Dunrayen the committee sent a copy of the letter to Mr. Grant, and informed blue that the matter " now (May 29) remains with the Royal Yacht Squadron, from which the committee await a reply, and they have no doubt that such reply will show that no obstacle remains in the way of perfecting the arrangements for a match, which the members of our club look forward to with great interest and pleasure." In another letter Mr. Grant is informed that the committee would be glad to await his arrival before making arrangements as to dates They think it questionable, for various reasons, if either party would care to race more than wo days consecutively, but think it would bette e left for final settlement until Mr. Grant arrive here. As to time of starting, it is suggested that this be left entirely in the hands of the Regatta Com-mittee. The challenger's wishes in regard to makin out the course the committee promise to provide for out the course the committee provise to provise for.
While the appointment of General Paine as umpire
would be satisfactory to the committee, they suggest
as an alternative in case he is sick, Captain Livyd
Phoenix, of the Intropid. The committee announce
that they feel that all the more important details
of the spaces may now be considered settled.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR KILLED BY ROBBERS Silver, Mont., June 5.-Burrell, the operator at Silver City, sixteen miles from Helena, was killed, and P. C. Jobst, the Montana Central agent, probably fatally wounded, by robbers at this place last night. A large amount of builion was shipped from here yesterday, the robbers evidently not being aware of the fact. It is not thought that the highwaymen secured The robbers fled in the direction of Marys ville, and officers and a posse are in pursuit. The Montana Central has offered a reward of #250 each

for the capture of the thieves.

The posse overtook the robbers, who refused to surfiring on the posse. The fire was returned th robbers were killed. They are unknown and look like foreigners.

WAITED FIFTY YEARS TO BE MARRIED.

Louisville, June 5 (Special).-LeV! C. McKlunny and Miss Mary Black were engaged to marry nearly fifty years ago and yesterday they were married. after their engagement McKinney went to the war with Mexico. When he returned he had not money to begin housekeeping. He tried hard to make and save, but did not succeed well. As the young lady had a good home they waited. He culisted in the Federal Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, but after the war was over was still unable to support a wife. Recently he got back pension of \$1,700. He at once hunted up his old love, who was still

ATTEMPTING TO BLOW UP A CHURCH.

Pomeroy, Ohio, June 5 .- On Monday night, while near this city, an attempt was made to blow up the building. A lot of powder had been placed under the thurch, to which a fuse was attached and lighted, but it missed fire. Fully half a peck of blasting-powder was taken from under the building after the attempt was discovered by the congregation. At least 100 persons would have been killed had the powder been

AN EXTRA SESSION FOR THE ALDERMEN. Albany, June 5.-Governor Hill has appointed an extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in Saratoga, July 9, Judge Charles Daniels to eside. This is for the trial of the Boodle Alder

AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK PELT AT NASHVILLE. Nashville, Tenn., June 5 .- 9:43 p. m .- A shock of carthquake was felt here a short while age.

GROANS AND HISSES FROM THE SPECTATORS

A WAITER TESTIFIES THAT BRIERLY PASSED AS THE PRISONER'S HUSBAND IN LONDON.

Liverpool, June 5.-The inquest into the death of Mr. Maybrick, who is supposed to have been poisoned by his wife, was resumed to-day. Dr. Happer testified that he had treated the patient for deranged digestion and nervous disorders. He had prescribed the use of strychnine, but had never advised the use of arsenic. Maybrick had told witness that he was equainted with the medicinal properties of arsenic. The witness stated that in June, 1888, Mrs. Maybrick asked him to speak to her husband about the habit has been taken. Men were put to work at an of arsenic taking, to which, she said, he was addicted. Maybrick had acknowledged to witness that he had struck his wife and given her a black eye during a quarrel about a man. The witness further stated that Mrs. Maybrick had expressed to him a repugnance toward her husband and wished that she could obtain

Dr. Humphreys testified that shortly before the patient's death he had given directions that a fevi drops of solution of arsenie be administered hourly to

The few drups of arsenfeal solution ordered by Dr. umphreys were equal to one-lifteenth of a drop of a per cent solution. A bottle of meat extract confined much arsenfe. A waiter in a London botel identified Brierly as a an who remained with Mrs. Maybrick two days as leg a close-haul reach, the return to the lightship a run her husband in March last.

This testimony elicited groans and hisses, and the coruner threatened to clear the court.

A letter was read which Mrs. Maybrick wrote to A letter was read which Mrs. Maybrick wrote to Brierly from fail, appealing for assistance and money, and stating that everything was known about their visit to London. The letter concluded: "Appearances are terribly against me, but before God I swear I am innocent."

THE CANAL WAS SAVED FOR FRANCE. THERE WAS DANGER AT ONE TIME OF ENGLISH-

MEN DIGGING A SUEZ WATERWAY. Paris, June 5 .- Count de Lesseps presidéd at the read the annual report. Two shareholders protested exclusion of the English directors. Charles de Lesseps, in reply, said that after six years he was able to explain that the London agreement was made through the Khediye's granting a concession for a new canal. He then read a letter written at the time the agreement was made by M. Waddington, the French Ambassador at London, in which the latter congratulated Count de Lesseps upon the firmness and ability he displayed in averting the danger of an English-built canal.

The reading of the letter was received with applause, and the report was adopted by a large majority.

WESTERN ABYSSINIA A DESERT.

RAVAGES OF THE MARDISTS-THOUSANDS OF CHRISTIANS MADE SLAVES.

London, June 5 .- Missionary letters to the Anti-Slavery Society say that the Mahdists have made have been destroyed, thousands of Christians have been thrown into slavery, thousands of others have

MR. GLADSTONE'S STUMPING TOUR. ton to-day, where he opened a stumping tour. He received an enthusiastic welcome. Replying to adre-ses which were presented to him, he said the Liberals had good cause to congratulate themselves recent events. He declared that if the next ral elections gave results proportionate to those at the by elections the Home Rule party would

HOW THE MACHIN BROTHERS WERE CAUGHT Havana, June 1.-The capture of the bandit brothers Machin was effected on the wharf at Cienfuegos by Havana police. Victor Machin was awaiting the arrival of his family. His brother Juan was with him at the time, also his father-in-law, Moreno, and another criminal associate, Suarez. All were secured, as well as the wife and three children of Victor. The banditti band had \$16,000 among them at the time.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNA DYING. Vlenna, June 5.-Cardinal Gaugibauer, Archbishop of Vienna, is dying. The last sacrament has been administered to him.

Celestin Gaugibauer, Archbishop of Vienna and a Cardinal priest, was born at Thangstetten, on August 20, 1817. He was created a cardinal in 1884.

STEAMERS DELAYED BY A STRIKE, Liverpoot, June 5.—The strike of seamen and fire-men here has prevented the Inman Line steamers City

London, June 5. The railway from Alphach to the summit of Mount Pilatus, in Switzerland, has been d. The incline is forty eight feet in the THE SAMOAN AGREEMENT. Berlin, June 5.—Count Herbert hismarck visited Mr. Kasson to day and had a long interview with him with

reference to the probable time of the receipt of the Washington Government's ratification of the Samoan PATRIOTIC POLISH STUDENTS ARRESTED.

Vienna, June 5,-A dispatch from Lemberg says the Russian officials of Cracow have arrested forty one students for singing Polish patriotic songs.

" I SHALL NEVER SANCTION A STRIKE."

CHEEF ARTHUR'S EMPHATIC WORDS AMAZE THE BROTHERROOD.

Chicago, June 5 .- "The Evening Journal" says: There is trouble in the ranks of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Chief Arthur is a candidate for re-election, and as such has been making a quiet canvass of the various lodges of the Brotherhood. Last week a secret meeting for this purpose was held in ent and with their defeat by the "Q," the momentarily expected reduction of wages on the Santa Fe and the recent discharge by the Alton of a large number of Brotherhood men fresh in their minds, the men were not at all satisfied with the Chief's optimistic speech member of the General Grievance Committee got floor, and, addressing Chief Arthur, said:

"Your speech this morning pictured our organization as impregnable and resistless, and as having nothing to fear from any misfortune that might If you believe such a state of things exists, you have been incorrectly informed of affairs. The truth is, a reduction of wages is expected to be nade before long on a number of Western roads. Such action we do not propose to accept, because we do not believe it justified. We therefore desire to know whether, in the event of a reduction being ordered, despite our opposition, you would sanction a strike !"
Chiaf Arthur did not like the question, but there

was no help for it. He said: "Under no condition of dremastances of which I can conceive shall I ever sanction another strike. My reasons are twofold. In the first place, I am opposed to strikes on general principles. In the second place, to strike would be practically suicide, for owing to the inexorable laws of supply and demand, and the large amount of unemployed e gineers in the country, it would take but an exceedingly short space of time to fill our places." an exceedingly short space of time to fill our places."

"But, sir," broke in the questioner, "suppose a reduction of wages should occur on the Union Pacific system, where the Brotherhood is so thoroughly equipped as to obtain the granting of everything they ask, would not you authorize a strike to resist it!"

Without a moment's hesitation, the Chief replied:
"No, sir, I would not, I trust I believe, that no reduction of wages is to be made; but should there be, and the men tollow my advice, they will accept the induction. I shall never sanction another strike."

Murmurs of discontent have been heard ever since.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE. Concord, N. H., June 5.-The blennial session of the Legislature was organized to-day, by the choice of Hiram D. Upton as Speaker of the House, and D. A. Taggart, of Goffstown, as president of the

ORGANIZING TO SAVE PROHIBITION Providence, R. L. June 5 (Special).-A conference

leading temperance men was held to-day for the purpose of effecting an organization opposed to the repeal of prohibition. An Executive Committee con-slating of Henry B. Metcalf, Arthur Perry, the Rev. George Bullen, James A. Reid and others, was elected. GOOD ORDER RESTORED.

A BOARD OF HEALTH APPOINTED IN JOHNS-

THE WORK OF CLEARING AWAY THE RUINS CARRIED ON VIGOROUSLY-THE PEOPLE STILL UNDER THE SHADOW OF DESPAIR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Johnstown, Penn., June 5.-To-day has witnessed some changes of importance here. The people of the town have been led to see that affairs were becoming critical, and some decided action early hour to-day on a roadway from the railroad track across the river to that part of the town which has not been destroyed. By night the fifteen hundred workmen had cleared a stretch of several hundred feet. The progress of the work showed that it had been begun none too soon. Four bodies were found in the street before a way had been opened many feet through the wreckage.

From that time until nightfall the men dug out numbers of them. In one place alone twenty corpses were discovered. The result of this work club will doubtless follow. seems to have shown to every one the danger from pestilence. There is no possible way of telling how many hundreds of bodies lie in this neighborhood, and an effort will be made to clear away the ruins as rapidly as possible.

A Board of Health has been appointed, and

plans are making to put a thorough system of inspection into operation. James B. Scott, the newly elected director of the town and the surrounding villages, has placed a firm hand on the rein of affairs, and the relief machinery is moving more smoothly. The visiting relief committees have in great part been displaced by men directly under the orders of the chief committee. At the supply stations, rations were issued during the day to 20,000 people, and it is likely that few people now suffer from hunger, although there is still great need among the poor people. At a meeting between the heads of the committees and General Hastings this afternoon, it was decided to clear the town of all those people who have no business here, and to keep such persons from entering the town. As a result, two bayonets are crossed tonight at every avenue leading into the town, and no one may pass without a military permit.

Hastings is going ahead at the stone bridge where the river is choked up and the railronds are rebuilding. Save for the fact, however, that fewer people are hungry to-day than yesterday, and that some work on clearing up the town has been accomplished, the condition of the people themselves to-night has not improved greatly. The shadow still hangs over the unfortunate valley. Men are still looking for their dead, while others, who have found theirs, are heartbroken. Mothers are in despair, hoping against hope that to-morrow will bring them some little encouragement. It is hard for them to believe that their whole family has gone. They cannot remain at the morgue for fear they may find there those they are seeking, and they dare not stay away.

It is a sad thing to walk along the unlighted, muddy, obstructed streets at night. The houses are dark, for half of the people have nothing with which to light them, and the other half would not light them if they could. On the steps are sitting the people, shivering in the damp, chilly air, talking in whispers, or silent with chins touching their breasts, as they bow their heads. It seems cruel to break upon their dismal reflections. If one asks a man if he has suffered much by the flood, he is likely to answer:

"Lost them all." And so many will make the same reply, that one wonders how any people at all were saved. Some men answer with a fierceness that is startling, while others seem indifferent. It is complete submission rather than indifference, however, for beneath their eyes are dark threads, and their lips are dry.

Johnstown will not be a town again for many weeks. The life and spirit and energy have been crushed out of it. It is only a number of sentered villages, of scattered houses. Men have no interest to-day in the living. Their thoughts are 'Lost them all.' And so many will make the

nterest to-day in the living. Their thoughts are with the dead, and the tomb of their dead is their own city, their own homes.

GROWING ROLL OF THE DEAD.

THE SEARCH FOR BODIES UNCEASING AND APPARENTLY ENDLESS.

MANY PERSONS KILLED INSTANTLY BY THE MASSES OF DRIFT SWELT ALONG

Johnstown, Penn., June 5.—The long sheets of paper

on the walls of the morgue tell a melancholy tale The lists of the dead grow longer hourly and still there is no cessation in the discovery of bodies crushed or burned and of those who were drowned. It had been hoped that to-day might re-yeal a better condition of affairs, but before the undreds of men digging in the ruins and searching the banks of the river had been at work many hours it became evident that hundreds and perhaps thou-sands of dead would yet be found. So many corpses have been found that it has become necessary to place many of them in coffins after they have been embalmed that they may be taken from the rooms where they are received. To tell of the scenes in these gloomy places would be an endless tale of woe. Men come ere and find their whole family dead and no one knews how many of those who are never identified come from one home. This forenoon a woman went to the school-house in the Fourth Ward, which is now used to receive bodies, and recognized there fourteer of her family, her father, mother, thisband, brothers and children. One of the family is still missing. The bodies of a young business man and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Haines, were brought there clasped in each other's arms. They had been married only a few weeks. The mother of Christian Fitzharris husband, John, her son, his wife and five of their children. Christian Fitzharris was the proprietor of the Charles Hotel in Franklin-st. and all the bodies were found only a few feet distant from the spot where the hotel once stood. They were buried deep beneath a towering mass of wrecked buildings. Of this family only the grandmother and one small child, Elia, escaped. Cases of whole families being blotted out are numerous and every one in the town is beginning to think that the highest estimates of the which are taken from under houses and heaps of wrockage are horribly mutilated. A physician said to-day that many of them probably never knew they were doomed. The mighty wave, burling mountains of iron, stone and heavy timbers, came upon them with a rush, crushing their houses like egg shells and killing the people in them instantly. The heaps of bodies now being unearthed have again filled the morgues in use, and it has become necessary to re-ceive corpses in all kinds of places. In the hospitals the work of caring for the sick and injured is going ahead with dispatch. Broken limbs are rapidly set, bruises and contusions properly looked after and every possible attention bestowed upon the sufferers. The physicians and surgeons find no time to sleep. the demand for their services that they are called is the demand for their services that they are called miles to attend those who cannot be carried into town. They are cheerful and kindly, and many a poor wretch has reason to thank them for his lift. A special train started for Pittsburg yesterday and another to-day, taking away those who are well enough to be moved, so that the strain on the physicians might be lessened and more care be given to those who were most in need of it. More people are volunteering their services, and things are now in a Better condition than might be expected, when one considers the panic and confusion following the wave of destruction on Friday.

THE REPORT OF THEIR DROWNING UNFOUNDED Thomas Keck, of the firm of Keck & Mosser, leather dealers, No. 30 Frankfort-st, was reported after the Johnstown disaster as among the missing. He was at his tanneries at Mahaffey, near Johnstown, on the day of the disaster, and was to have taken a train for Pittsburg, which would have reached Johnstown at about 4:30, p. m., the time when the flood was

destruction on Friday.

at its worst. At the last moment he received notice that on account of high water the train on the branch road would not be able to go through, and he re-mained at Mahaffey until Sunday. Many members of the leather trade and other friends congratulated him at his store yesterday.

John W. Ealy, of No. 250 Broadway, did not, as reported, lose his life, on the train which encountered the flood at Conemaugh. On Tuesday his wife re-ceived a telegram from him at Altoona, dated on Sun-day.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER

ANTICIPATING A VERDICT AGAINST THE FISHING CLUB.

AN INQUIRY BEGUN BY THE CORONER-EUBBISH

USED IN REPAIRING THE DAM. Johnstown, June 5 .- The coroner's jury to-day proceeded to the South Fork and investigated the cause of the breakage of the reservoir dam. Witnesses testified that slight breaks had appeared in the dam several times, but had each time been clumsily repaired with straw, sticks and rubbish, The general impression is that the jury will declare that the Pittsburg Fishing Club, that owned the reservoir, was guilty of gross negligence. In that event many suits, for damages against this

THE MARKS OF THE FLOOD.

IT FORMED A WHIRLPOOL OVER THE SITE

DEEP LINES TRACED BY THE CIRCLING CUR RENTS-STRANGE RELICS LEFT BY THE WATERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Johnstown, Penn., June 5.-Seen from the high hill across the river from Johnstown, the Conemaugh Valley gives an easy explanation of the terrible deruction which it has suffered. This valley, stretch ing back almost in a straight line for miles, suddenly came tearing down toward the town, picking up all the houses and mills in the villages along its way, suddenly rose in height as it came to the narrow pass. It swept over the nearest part of the town and met the waters of Stony Creek, swollen by rains, rushing along with the speed of a torrent. The two forces coming together, each turned aside and started away again in a half-circle, seeking an outlet in the of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the lower of the triangle, was almost instantly choked up with the great mass of wreckage dashed against it and became a dam that could not be swept away, and proved to be the ruin of the town and the villages The waters checked here, formed a vast whirlpool, which destroyed everything within its circle. It backed upon the other side of the triangle, and devastated the village of Kernville, across the river

from Johnstown, ow see the marks traced by the circular currents with scientific accuracy upon the triangle now swept bars and clean. The tents of the soldiers of the National Guard are laid out in long rows, and the white canvas shows in striking contrast to the dark heaps of rubbish on the slope at the outer edge of the triangle.

The hotels show the complete work of the destroyer. One lies upon the peak of its roof, resting against another which has been thrown on its side. Another, standing on end, has had an immense tree driven stripped of its back and branches. The tops of a double row of trees rising above the muddy water ten or fifteen feet deep in a hollow, mark the former course of a street. Upon a railroad track where the force of the water was not so great stand some carwheels. The cars are gone, no one knows where, One house has been stripped, save in one spot. The

the darker shades of the trees. EXPERIENCES RELATED BY SURVIVORS.

HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES THE COMMON TOPIC OF

CONVERSATION. Johnstown, Penn., June 5 (Special) .- One has only to stand in the street wherever a knot of men is gathered to hear countless stories of thrilling escapes. Hundreds of people had such narrow escapes that they hardly dared to believe that they were saved for hours after they reached solid ground. William Wise, a young man who lived at Woodvale, was valking along the road when the rush of water came down the valley. He started to rush up the side of the hills, but stopped to help a young woman, Ida Zidstein, to escape, lost too much time, and was forced to drag the young woman upon a high pile of metal near the road. They had clung there several hours and thought that they could both escape, as metal pile was not exposed to the full force of the torrent. A telegraph role came dashing down the flood, its top standing above the water, from which dangled some wires. The pole was caught in an eddy opposite the pile. It shot in toward the two who were clinging there. As the pole swung around, the vires came through the air like a whiplash, and catching in the hair of the young woman, dragged her down to instant death. The young man remained on the heap

to allow him to escape. One man named Homer, with his child, age six, was on one of the houses which were first carried away. He climbed to the roof and held fast there for four hours doating all the way to Bolivar, fifteen miles below. A young hero sat upon the roof of his father's ouse holding his mother and little sister. Once the louse swung in toward a brick structure which still

of metal for hours before the water subsided so as

rested on its foundation. As one house struck the other the boy sprang into one of the windows. As e turned to rescue his mother and sister, the house swung out again and the boy, seeing that there was no possibility of getting them off, loaped back to their side. A second time the house was stopped, this time The boy helped his mother and sister to a place of safety in the tree; but, before he could leave the roof, the house was swept on and he was drowned. One man took his whole family to the roof of his floating house. He and one child escaped to another building, but his wife and five children were whirled around for hours and finally carried down to the bridge where so many people perished in the flames.

They were all rescued. District-Attorny Rose, his wife, two brothers and two sisters were swept across the lower portion of the town. They had been thrown into the water and were swimming, the men assisting the women. Finally they got into a back current and were cast ashore at

the foot of the hills back of Knoxville. REPAIRING THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

Philadelphia, June 5 .- Although the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had hoped to get the temporary route between Harrisburg and Altoona in running order by this afternoon, the bridge at Montgomery, which is needed to complete the route, is far from tinished. The water is still very high at that point and work has, therefore, been slow, but it is thought the bridge will be fixed up sufficiently to permit the running of trains over it by to-morrow afternoon, of

West of Altoona progress on the repairs to the ne is made more slowly than had been expected. Conservative estimates are to the effect that five

days will yet be required to make the soute from Altona to Pittsburg good.

Saltimore, June 5.—President Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad said this afternoon: "By the evening the main line and Pittsburg division will be able to respond to any ordinary demand. Bola tracks will be open on the main line excepting a short section east of Cumberland."

REPORTS OF A GLEAT DISASTER DENIED. Philade phia, June 5.—Investiga in a lows that there is no truth in the report from Philipsburg Contro of great loss of life and the recovery of 343 bodies. General Manager Push, of the Pannylyania Ball